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CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Volume 22, Number 3

January, 1975

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the centinel

Official Publication/Central States Numismatic Society

Vol. 22, No. 3 January, 1975

Counterfeit Detection Seminar: A Highlight of KC Convention

A notable "first" for a Central States Numismatic Society convention, a "counterfeit detection seminar" is to be part of the busy program at CSNS' April 25-27 convention in Kansas City, according to a joint announcement by General Chairman Ray O. Lefman and John Jay Pittman, president of the Organization of International Numismatists (OIN), which with CSNS is co-sponsoring the seminar.

Virgil Hancock, Bellaire, Texas, will bring his experienced team of instructors — John Hunter and Col. Robert Kriz — to serve as the faculty.

Enrollment for the three-day seminar will be limited to the first twenty (20) individuals who apply and remit the necessary fee. Tuition will be $110, of which $55 must accompany the application for enrollment.

Classes will run from 8:30 a.m. through 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, April 25-26, and from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, April 27.

(See **Seminar,** page 20)

Hunter

Kriz

Hancock

Attention: Exhibitors

Planning on joining in the fun of competitive exhibiting at the Kansas City convention? Our annual CSNS convention is not far off, and it's not too early to start making your exhibit plans.

For your convenience, the exhibit rules and application form will be found in this issue of The Centinel. See pages 29-31.

GUEST

EDITORIAL

Congress Cons Collectors

By a six-vote margin, 127-166, the House of Representatives passed HR 16032 on Sept. 25, a bill that will allow $10 million in profits (retroactive!) from the sale of proof Eisenhower dollars to go to support Eisenhower college and the Sam Rayburn Library. The following day, the senate passed the bill.

Eisenhower college, Seneca Falls, N.Y., will receive 10 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the proof dollars (no time limit) with 10 per cent of that amount going to the Samuel Rayburn Library, Bonham, Texas. Similar legislation was defeated last year. The bill was introduced July 22, 1974; President Ford signed the bill October 12. Guiding the legislation through the House was Wright Patman (D-Texas); in the Senate it was Republican minority leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

Too often, the Congress has been unresponsive to requests of the American numismatist. This recent bit of pork barrel legislation reminds collectors of the late 1930's, when it was easy to convince Congress we needed commemorative half dollars (I'll vote for yours if you vote for mine).

Now it is law, despite a promise from Eisenhower college at the last Congressional handout of $5 million in 1968, to not come back to the Congress for more money. The proposal for the current gift to the college, paid for by American coin collectors, was made by an editor of the Syracuse Post-Standard.

Perhaps collectors don't mind sloughing off a buck for each Eisenhower proof dollar they buy. And perhaps collectors could convince the Congress there are other worthy organizations that need support from coin profits.

Who would deny the worthy cause of sending profits from the sale of proof Kennedy half dollars to Harvard university (alma mater of John F. Kennedy)? Or to George Washington university profits from the Washington proof quarters? Or to Roosevelt university profits from the Roosevelt proof dimes? Or to the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, profits from the Jefferson proof nickels? Or to Lincoln Memorial university, profits from the sale of the proof Lincoln cents?

(See **Editorial,** page 28)

About The Cover

So you think you know your coins? Well, just take a closer look at the fine array of collectables gracing our cover. But which of these beauties are genuine, which counterfeit?? You may be surprised to learn that ALL are fakes! (Photos from the files of Virgil Hancock.)

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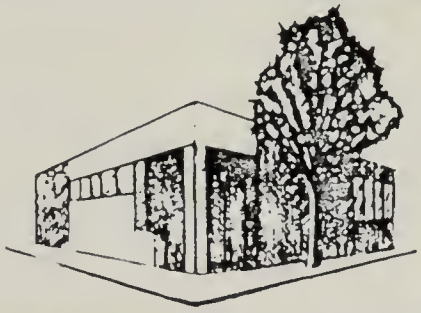

PRESIDENTIAL COMMENTARY

Your officers and board members met for an interim meeting in Des Moines, October 26-27, during the Iowa Numismatic Association convention. Sincere thanks to Lowell Owen and all the members of the INA. Their hospitality and warmth made the trip to Des Moines a very pleasant one.

We were further cheered when we learned that Immediate Past President Dave Cooper is "mending" quite well following his bout with serious illness. We are looking forward to the day when Dave can again join us in the business of the Society.

My purpose in calling for the interim meeting in Iowa was primarily to allow the Iowa collectors to "look us over." They are a fine group, and their show was a very good one. We hope that our presence will encourage them to join the CSNS again. At one time, CSNS had a large following in that state, but for some unknown reason, many dropped out. I do believe that the large group of officers and governors in attendance made many friends — and members — in Iowa!

Preliminary reports on the Spring, 1975, convention assure us that it will be an outstanding event. The motto, "Come Alive in '75," reminds us that the Kansas City people ARE alive and doing!!

The condition of the economy seems to have cooled the rapid upward spiral of prices. Interest is still very much on the upgrade, however, and buyers are not taking just any old material. They are being a bit fussy, and rightfully so! We have always suggested that new and old collectors exercise discretion — and evidently they are.

Daniel C. Parker

As a final word, George Hatie, a past president of CSNS and the current first vice president of ANA, will be a candidate for ANA presidency in 1975. George is a hard worker, a fine numismatist, and is deserving of your support. I endorse him wholeheartedly and urge your support, also.

Let me also urge you to make your plans NOW to attend the CSNS convention in Kansas City, April 24-27. I know you'll be sorry if you miss what promises to be a really grand event!

—DANIEL C. PARKER
President

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Just mentioning RCDA Insurance Plan No. 1 — being burglary, fire, and theft — for RCDA members only. No, not a giveaway, but a group plan with premiums commensurate with the protection afforded to the insured. We believe you will find this plan to be the finest available today, at reasonable rates.

Effective January 1, 1975, RCDA Insurance Plan No. 2 is being announced, known as "AD & D" — accidental death and disability. A fine plan for members, employees and entire families, at low group-rate premiums. Write: RCDA, Inc., Box 536, Denison, Texas 75020, for brochure and information on Insurance Plans No. 1 and No. 2.

WILSON F. WALTERS
Executive Director

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

As slow as the mails are these days, the holiday season will have passed and 1974 will be just another memory for all of us by the time you receive this issue of The Centinel. But I do want to take the liberty of wishing each and every member of Central States a belated holiday greeting, and may 1975 bring the best of everything for every one.

In speaking of the mail delivery, some times it is 60 days following the mailing of an issue of The Centinel that I am still getting "undeliverable" copies back and change of address notices from post offices around the nation. Unless you keep me posted each time you move, there is no way that I can get the four issues into your home or office each year. I can only speak about the ones that are returned to me. I some times wonder about those that I know nothing about, for I have had members (who have not changed their addresses) write and say that they are not getting their Centinels. This means one of two things: either they are under the belief that we publish more than quarterly issues, or it is easier for the post office or the mail carrier to throw them away than it is to deliver them to you.

The October issue of The Centinel was very late getting to you, and this was not necessarily the fault of the Secretary. Rarely do I have the finished copies in my home for longer than 48 hours before mailing them at the Washington, Ill., post office. I have been "on" the post office about deliveries being a week or two later — to destinations of not over 200 miles. I have been assured that each issue goes out the same day that I have mailed it. Where the delay is, I would hesitate to even wage a guess.

Oliver W. Horton

A late October issue of The Centinel always forces me to be late on sending out dues notices. I have worked under the theory that if I harp on this subject every issue that many of our members will check their membership cards and will mail their checks without receiving a notice. And this has paid off quite well in many instances. Notices are always mailed out as soon as possible following the October issue.

Our dues are three dollars per year, and as I have stated many times, a Life Membership will cure all the ills of paying yearly. Many have taken

(See **Secretary,** page 8)

BANK NOTE REPORTER

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VOLUME 1, NO 15

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MARCH, 1974

If You Collect Paper Money, You Should Be A Subscriber To The World's Best Publication On The Subject

A cherub defends himself with a silver dollar on this $2 proof note.

Silver Dollar Vignettes On State Bank Notes

By Dr. John A. Muscalus
© 1974

Unless one has a large collection of state bank notes or happens to specialize in state bank notes of Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, or Rhode Island, he is not likely to be aware of the extensive number of notes with silver dollar vignettes.

It is the purpose of this survey to provide an awareness of the extent of silver dollar vignettes for those not familiar with the situation and also to provide a time-saving check list for those who are interested in coin vignettes.

This list of silver dollar vignettes is based on a survey of thousands of notes supplemented with a perusal of pertinent literature in specific geographic areas where notes were not at hand. For the present, this report is not concerned with gold coins, Spanish coins, and fractional coins. The silver dollar vignettes are more frequent than gold or large Spanish coin vignettes and are, therefore, given priority.

The absence of a listing for a state or city does not necessarily mean that there are no coin vignettes for them. There may be gold, Spanish coin or fractional currency vignettes; or there may be scarce or rare notes known only to specialists in given areas.

On the basis of this survey, it seems that there are upwards of 115 different notes with silver dollar vignettes, most of them issued in Indiana, New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island.

Although there are so many silver dollar vignettes, they are not all different. Some vignettes occur repeatedly among the notes. For example, there are some twenty different bank notes with the vignette that portrays a cherub rolling a large 1853 or 1854 silver dollar, whereas a vignetter of the 1801 silver dollars is rare.

• See Page 5

A Notorious R.I. Bank

By S. K. Whitfield

Every now and again notes of the Farmers Exchange Bank at Gloucester, Rhode Island appear for sale. The seller almost always points out that these notes were part of a stupendous swindle.

When I purchased one of these notes some time ago, my curiosity was piqued enough to determine what really happened back there in New England, nearly 175 years ago, that made this bank so infamous.

Banking profits in New England at the beginning of the 19th century caused many individuals to seek bank charters throughout the area. Since the city of Boston acted as a clearing house for New

• See Page 6

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INSIDE Report

"Os-Kotchee," Michigan's native son who traded away the land of his Indian friends — Page 3
M. Tatus solves the numismatist's identity crisis — Page 13

"Our country!" . . . Our whole country" — Page 16
Take a cruise to Nassau — Page 19

ANA Offers $5,000 Reward

The Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association has posted a $5000 reward for information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the murder of ANA member Earle D. Sherwood.

John Jay Pittman, chairman of the ANA Security, Thefts and Robberies Committee, noted this action by the board at its recent meeting in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Sherwood, formerly of Hurley, N.Y., and a 39-year member of the association, was brutally murdered during a robbery involving his personal collection at his home in Florida. He moved to the Beacon Square retiree area of Tampa-Saint Petersburg three years ago from New York state where he had spent most

• See Page 5

Secretary —

(From page 6)

advantage of this suggestion since I became Secretary. Just sixty dollars now, but it could be one-hundred during or after the Kansas City convention in April. There is a By-Law change to be voted on at that time.

I also have started you on towards attending the Kansas City convention by sending you a hotel reservation card. Please send these in early so as to receive the type of accommodations you desire.

I want to take this time to thank the Des Moines Coin Club and the Iowa Numismatic Association for inviting the Officers and Board of Governors to hold our interim meeting in Des Moines in conjunction with their state convention. They were real hosts, and every one enjoyed himself.

The Treasury Department has announced that starting in January it is going to sell a specified amount of gold in 400 ounce bars by putting them up for bids. The only citizen who can afford to buy this large amount of gold would have to be one who is pretty wealthy . . . or a foreign country. Those bars will be going for between $50,000 and $75,000 depending on how much this action will force down the price, and it is inevitable. Now wouldn't it be better if our government would put out a one ounce coin dated 1976 in commemoration of our nation and the great event coming up? The government is so concerned with deficit spending abroad. With only the biggies being able to buy the gold, we of modest means will still have to buy foreign gold in order to stay with inflation prices and the best bullion buy of a gold coin. In this way we are going to add to the deficit spending among foreign countries in order to receive the right to gold ownership which we have been denied for nearly 45 years. With exceptions, we have been denied most gold issues since 1933. A gold coin of one ounce pure gold plus the qualities that it takes in other metals for minting and durability, floating on the open market according to the price of gold, would realize much more than the method presently being planned. After the Fort Knox gold is all sold, what then happens to our dollar in the way of respect on the European common market? It probably will be devalued many times in the future.

Before closing, I want to stress one point. Wouldn't it be nice if all our members would attend the convention in Kansas City in April — as a dealer, exhibitor, or just to meet new friends and visit with old acquaintances??

Chairman Ray Lefman and his group of co-chairmen are bending over backward to make this the best Central States convention ever. All should be in attendance if possible, and please drop by and say hello to me. There are many whom I do not know, and I would love to meet you.

OLIVER W. HORTON
Secretary-Treasurer

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FUTURE C.S.N.S. CONVENTIONS

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Bourse: Ralph D. Hardman, Jr., 4809 Belinder Ct., Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66205

Dates to be announced, 1976 ..... **Chicago, Illinois**
Chairman: William Pettit, 3 Clay Court, Boulder Hill, Aurora, Illinois 60533

May 13-15, 1977 ..... **Milwaukee, Wisconsin**
Chairman: A. P. "Del" Bertschy, 714 E. Glendale Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211

Dates to be announced, 1980 ..... **Lincoln, Nebraska**
Chairman: Allen L. Schrock, P.O. Box 1212, D.T.S., Omaha, Nebraska 68101

NOTE TO CLUB OFFICIALS: Interested in hosting a future CSNS convention? It's not too early to begin thinking about 1978, 1979, or 1981! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary-Treasurer as early as possible. Your request will receive the attention of the Board of Governors at the earliest opportunity.

★ ★ ★

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each Applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

New Members Since The October, 1974, Issue of THE CENTINEL

2602 Jack G. Parker ..... Florissant, Missouri
2603 Bob Hamling ..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
2604 Dr. J. W. Carseary ..... Newhay, Iowa
2605 Bonnie L. Schoch ..... Peoria, Illinois
2606 Marlene Kelso ..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
2607 Walter E. Johnson ..... Des Moines, Iowa
2608 Thomas M. Flynn ..... Dubuque, Iowa
2609 Jack A. Feild ..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
2610 Raymond J. Vaterlaus ..... Williston, North Dakota
2611 Keith R. Fremlin ..... Waukegan, Illinois
2612 Marvin F. Gross ..... Kansas City, Missouri
2613 Max E. Pointer, Jr. ..... Raytown, Missouri
2614 Wayne Skiles ..... Oakland, California
2615 Robert A. Long ..... Higginsville, Missouri
2616 Frank Ramel ..... Blue Springs, Missouri
2617 Philip Flanagan ..... Akron, Ohio

LIFE MEMBERSHIP — Converted from Regular Membership

LM 132 John J. Tilton, M.D. ..... Bellevue, Iowa
LM 133 Kurt R. Krueger ..... Kimberly, Wisconsin
LM 134 John H. Cain ..... Kansas City, Missouri
LM 135 Stephen Tebo ..... Boulder, Colorado

the centinel SPOTLIGHT

Lady Luck Frowns On CSNS Governor

Harold Berk, CSNS Governor from Warren, Ohio, was conspicuous by his absence from an interim meeting of CSNS officials in Des Moines, Iowa, recently.

In a letter to President Dan Parker, Berk explained his reason for non-attendance.

Harold Berk

"My intentions were certainly good, BUT . . .

"I went to the Youngstown airport at 7:30 a.m. on October 26 to catch a plane for Chicago with a transfer to Des Moines," Berk wrote. "I lost about five minutes going through security, and as I left for the plane, it

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had already started up and was taxiing across the field.

"The plane was called back, and as I followed an airline agent across the field, the rear loading door came down, hit me on the head and broke my leg!"

Berk concluded his letter by saying that he expected to be confined to Warren's Trumball Memorial Hospital for well over a month.

★ ★

Junior Numismatic Club Invites Memberships

The Junior Numismatic Correspondence Club of America (JNCCA), founded in 1967, is a numismatic organization for junior collectors under the age of 21. The largest club for juniors in the country, it is affiliated with the ANA, maintains a free lending library, and publishes its own monthly bulletin, Inkspot. Each issue averages 17 pages, contains club news, articles by the members, drawings, cartoons, puzzles, and advertisements from members and dealers. Members who contribute an article for publication receive a free Roman coin.

The club holds frequent raffles, auctions, and has special offers to members on coin publications and accessories for collecting. Dues are $2.00 per year.

Information and membership applications may be obtained from Steven Maginnis, 340 Maple St., Apt. 1, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783, by sending a SASE envelope.

Bank's Money Museum Exhibits World Notes

Viewing a new exhibit at the National Bank of Detroit's Money Museum are Susan Bisaillon, museum manager, and George D. Hatie, vice president of the American Numismatic Association. The exhibit, "The Colorful Currency of the World," is unique in that it experiments with lighting and backgrounds to highlight such features as watermarks on many foreign bank notes, including those of Africa. Mounted on translucent plexiglas boxes, the watermarked currency is illuminated at the touch of a button. The money museum is located at the National Bank of Detroit's main office, 611 Woodward, Detroit. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Future experimental exhibits are planned.

F.A.O. Coin Sets Presented To Congressional Units

Special framed panels displaying 54 of the "Grow More Food" theme coins released since 1968 under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have been placed on permanent exhibit in the quarters of the U.S. House and Senate agriculture committees.

Presented to both bodies during special ceremonies Sept. 17 by American Numismatic Association president Virginia Culver, acting on behalf of the FAO organization, the House presentation was received by Chairman W. R. Poage of the Committee on Agriculture and that in the Senate by Chairman Herman E. Talmadge of that body's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

"It is particularly appropriate that the UN selected coins as one of its primary vehicles for calling worldwide attention to the universally recognized crush of food demands," Culver observed in making the presentations. "Through more than 26 centuries of recorded history coins have provided man with relatively indestructible implements of communication, in addition to serving him as the primary means of monetary exchange.

"Archaeologically, the coins left behind by the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome provide one of the

A display frame showing 54 United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) coins was recently presented to the Senate Agriculture Committee by American Numismatic Association representatives. A similar plaque went to the House Agriculture Committee. Shown accepting the plaque are (L-R) Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala.; Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa and (far right) Sen. Herman E. Talmadge, D-Ga., committee chairman. Presenting the plaque are Edward Rochette (C), ANA executive director, and Chester Krause (second from right, publisher of Krause Publications. The theme of the coin series is "Grow More Food." More than 600 million such coins have been circulated by more than 50 countries.

most important tools available to modern historians in their studies of these long extinct cultures."

"Now, for the first time, the world has a truly international coin issue, an issue in which more than 50 countries from around the globe have already participated, which proclaims the 'Grow More Food' challenge that must be met if mankind is to continue enjoying the good life," she continued.

"For at least the next decade the people of these subject nations will handle and be inspired daily by these subtle, ready reminders of a crying need," Culver concluded, "and they will remain behind centuries after we have passed from the earth as witnesses to our generations efforts to recognize and satisfy that need."

More than 600 million "Grow More Food" themed coins have been issued since the special FAO program, the first truly internationally themed coin issue, was initiated in 1968. They range in size and value from lightweight aluminum cents through heavy silver crown size pieces possessing face values of several dollars. Millions circulate on a daily basis as reminders to their users of the world's crushing food demands.

★ ★

Numismatics Course Set at Michigan College

A four-week course, "Introduction to Numismatics," is being offered by Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Kalamazoo, Mich., this fall semester.

The course has been planned and prepared by Bristol Shutes, Bill Shields and other members of the Kalamazoo Coin Club, which is cosponsoring the course.

Each of the four 3½-hour sessions includes a workshop, in addition to lectures and films. Specialty areas to be discussed by the club teaching team are: the profit venture; U.S. coins; the U.S. 50-cent piece; the U.S. dollar; the care of coins; U.S. gold, grading/pricing of coins; U.S. paper money; U.S. fractional notes; the art of exhibiting; Canadian coins; Civil War numismatics; odd and curious numismia and ancient coins.

Each student will be required to deliver an oral report on some numismatic topic during the fourth session.

According to Dean of Instruction Peter D. Rush, an additional four-week course will be offered in greater depth if sufficient interest is demontrated.

★ ★

Lincoln Numismatics Part of Toledo Course

Lincoln coins, medals and tokens are being emphasized in a post-graduate credit Americana course on Abraham Lincoln begun Oct. 26 for Toledo, Ohio, teachers, administrators and staff members.

Instructor is John H. Schulte, Jr. information may be obtained from him in care of Oakdale School, 1600 East Broadway, Toledo, Ohio 43605.

★ ★

Illinois Youngster Finds Cash in Trash

Kenton Manley, 11, of Rock Island, Ill., has just had a $2,443 lesson in honesty. His mother said he is always bringing junk home, but this time it was a neat-looking attache case stuffed with $2,443 that he had found in the garbage pail. Resisting temptation, Mrs. Manley notified police, who informed her the money was loot from a grocery holdup.

★ ★

Be a CSNS booster!

THE STONE "MONEY" OF YAP ISLAND

—by Rear Admiral O. H. Dodson, USN (Ret).

The Yapese in the Western Caroline Islands first encountered the white man when the Portuguese visited Yap in 1526. The Jesuit missionary Juan Antonio Cantova touched Yap in 1721 and Captain Hunter, of the British Navy, called in 1791.

These visits were followed by other explorers, missionaries, whalers, beachcombers, traders, and within the last two centuries by the governing officials of Spain, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

For three centuries prior to 1900, the Yapese sent annual seafaring expeditions across the open Pacific to distant Babelthuap Island in the Palau group. Using shell axes, the Yapese carved from the limestone cliffs huge cartwheels of stone. In the most amazing feat of seamanship, these stones, up to six feet in diameter and 700 lbs. in weight, lashed to bamboo rafts, were towed by outrigger canoes across the trackless Pacific to the safety of Yap lagoon. Some voyagers were lost in typhoons, other drowned trying to save their precious stone cargo in rough seas. There was great rejoicing when an expedition returned safely with the valued cargo of "stone money."

On Yap the stones are used even today in payment for building a house or a seagoing canoe, in purchase of land, or fishing rights along the reefs and as ceremonial gifts at birthdays and weddings.

The Yapese face the overwhelming challenge of Western civilization. In an effort to preserve the best in their traditional culture — their sturdy independence, their specialized knowledge of wind, wave and stars, the graceful dances, the age-old customs, they cling to the use of the stone money as a bulwark against the "progressive" developments of the white man, economically, socially, educationally, and politically which are sweeping away the older customs.

From Teb Village, Yap Island, a carved limestone "coin" intrigues student leader Vicki Miller, age 17. This centrury old stone was a gift to the author from Andrew Robomon, formerly Chief of the Yap Island Council.

New Zealand first issued a distinctive national coinage in 1933 when silver coins of half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence denominations were put into circulation.

Prior to this, in the early 1800s, many currencies had circulated there — American, Indian, Spanish, Mexican, Portuguese, Bolivian, French, Chilean, and others. In the 1850s local traders had made a series of tokens, which although illegal, were used as currency, usually penny and halfpenny. These circulated between 1857 and 1881 when they were finally declared illegal.

From the late 1800s to 1933, British coinage circulated, and after 1910 Australian coins reached New Zealand too, so that even as late as 1930 there were at least two types of coinages circulating.

The 1933 issue was to have included a crown, or five shilling piece, but various design delays caused the striking of this piece to be held over to 1935, when the first full proof sets, including the crown, were issued. The crown is known as the Waitangi crown, but it does not commemorate the Jubilee of George V of Great Britain as is popularly supposed. It was simply two years late!

In 1940 New Zealand commemorated the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, which is portrayed on the 1935 crown, and so issued a commemorative coin to mark the event. It was to have been a crown again, but because of the war it was decided to issue a half-crown instead, and this piece was intended for circulation. However, because of its beauty of design, few pieces did actually circulate.

It is interesting to note, though, that the records of New Zealand's Reserve Bank indicate that in 1940 a total of 22,600 pounds in half-crowns was ordered from the mint. Of this total, 12,600 pounds were of the "centennial" type (approximately 85,000 pieces) and 10,000 pounds were the "regular" type (approximately 14,000 pieces).

The centennial has come and gone, but the "regular" 1940 half-crowns are a mystery to this day!

In the same year, 1940, the first issue was made of a distinctive penny

New Zealand's own c

—by Andrew P. Oberbillig

and halfpenny, so that by 1940 New Zealand had a full set of its own circulating currency. The silver coins were .500 fine, and the bronze coins were of the same bronze as imperial coins which they replaced.

It was planned that in 1949 King George VI would visit New Zealand, and a commemorative crown was planned for this visit; but, unfortunately, the king's ill health caused the tour to be canceled. However, the coins had been struck and were thus sold. These, too, were .500 fine silver. It should be noted, however, that this silver coin was issued after New Zealand had changed to a cupronickel coinage. This change, brought about by economic conditions, took place in 1947.

In 1952 King George died, and in 1953 his daughter Elizabeth was crowned queen. Later in the same year she visited New Zealand, where she spent Christmas. Again, a com-

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memorative crown was issued — in proof, to mark the coronation, and in uncirculated condition, to mark the visit.

After much consideration, New Zealand decided to convert its currency system from the duo-decimal system to the purely decimal system. The switch took place on July 10, 1967, in a very smooth, well-organized changeover. The old pound of 20 shillings became worth $2. The shilling became a 10-cent piece. To mark this event a commemorative dollar was struck and three different types of souvenir sets were prepared by the treasury for collectors.

cials were able to find the faulty coins and stop their issue.

In 1969, another commemorative dollar and a commemorative half-dollar were issued to mark the bi-centenary of the discovery of New Zealand by Captain James Cook in 1769. These, like all the decimal coins, are cupronickel.

The visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh was on a special $1 commemorative coin issued in 1970. Mount Cook, named for New Zealand's discoverer, appears on the reverse.

In 1972 another commemorative dollar was issued to promote the Brit-

...nage began in 1933

(Reprinted courtesy of **Coin World**)

A by-product of this changeover was the discovery of a most interesting mis-strike in which the reverse of a New Zealand two-cent coin was muled with the obverse of a Bahamas Islands five-cent coin. This is now known as the Bahama Mule, and it did circulate briefly, very briefly, before bank offi-

ish Commonwealth Games, held in Christchurch that year.

New Zealand's first nationwide holiday, Feb. 6, the date of the signing of the Waitangi Treaty, is commemorated on a $1 coin released last year. The reverse features a likeness of the Kotuku, the beautiful New Zealand white

New Zealand's aboriginal Maori culture is honored on such modern coinage issues as the half penny, with the much-honored tiki represented, and the shilling, which depicts a Maori warrior with his taiaha, or spear, at the ready.

heron, in flight against a rising sun, signifying the dawn of understanding between New Zealand's two peoples. It was designed by James Berry and struck at the Australian Mint in Canberra.

The designs of New Zealand's coins have a strong national flavor and nearly all have a connection with the native race of Maoris, a Polynesian race which came to New Zealand about 950 A.D. They developed a fine culture of their own and New Zealanders of all kinds now live in an atmosphere of racial harmony, which should be an inspiration to the rest of the world.

The first silver coins were designed by the brilliant English coin designer, George Kruger Grey, a man who never visited New Zealand, but who did create fine coin designs for that country. The designs are:

Threepence: Crossed patus (or wahaika, a more ornamental version of the patu). The patu was a short club much favored by the Maoris for hand-to-hand fighting.

Sixpence: Huai, a now-extinct bird whose long tail feathers were highly prized by the Maoris.

Shilling: A Maori warrior crouched in a position of alertness, with his spear (or taiaha) at the ready.

Florin: The kiwi, a bird which cannot fly and which has its nostrils right at the end of its very long beak. It is the national bird of New Zealand, and New Zealanders are often referred to as "Kiwis."

Half-crown: The Coat of Arms, surmounted by a crown, with supporters in a design inspired by Maori carvings. The Arms show the Southern Cross, a star formation seen in the Southern Hemisphere; a wheatsheaf, representing the grain production of New Zealand; a sheep, symbolizing the wool and meat industries; crossed mining hammers representing mineral wealth; and three symbolic ships, indicating the significance of ships and the sea to the island nation.

Centennial half-crown: Designed by L. C. Mitchell, a New Zealand artist, and shows a Maori girl with the old Maori pa (dwelling) at one hand and the new modern buildings of New Zealand at the other.

Penny: Also designed by L. C. Mitchell, features a tui on a kowhai branch. The tui is a well-loved song bird, and the kowhai is New Zealand's national flower.

Half-penny: The hei tiki, a Maori ornament of great value, usually made of greenstone, a type of jade. The tikis are particularly revered by the Maori people, and nearly all have their own names and personalities. They are treated with great respect, especially those which have belonged to prominent Maori chiefs, since the prestige of the owner is considered to have passed to his tiki. This piece was designed by L. C. Mitchell.

The $1 coin marking the Bicentennary of Captain Cook's discovery of New Zealand in 1769 reproduced a chart of his exploratory probes of the island nation.

Crown (1935): Created by Percy Metcalfe of London from designs by James Berry. It shows Tamati Waaka Nene shaking hands with Captain

The wahaika, a beautifully ornamented Maori war club, graces the reverse of the New Zealand threepence. The flightless kiwi bird, used on the florin and the 20-cent decimal coin, is recognized the world around as the symbol of New Zealand.

Hobson — symbolizing the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Waaka Nene was the leading Maori spokesman during the negotiations which turned New Zealand into a British Colony, and Captain Hobson was Queen Victoria's appointed governor.

Crown (1949): Designed by James Berry of New Zealand. It shows the stars of the Southern Cross around a silver fern leaf. The silver fern is, with the kiwi, New Zealand's best known pair of symbols overseas.

Crown (1953): Designed by R. M. Conly, shows the Royal Cypher over a Maori carving.

Apart from the crowns and the Centennial half-crown, the reverse designs of the circulating coins were not altered between 1933 and 1965, when the last of the duo-decimal coins were issued. The obverses of these coins

New Zealand's 1974 dollar commemorating the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch is a handsome coin which implies the "streaker" influence has made itself evident "down under."

can be attributed to the following designers: Crowned head of George V, Percy Metcalfe; uncrowned head of George VI, Hugh Paget; "young" head of Elizabeth II by Mary Gillick. New Zealand issued no coins for Edward VIII.

The reverses of the new decimal coins, first issued in July 1967, were all designed by James Berry of New Zealand, except for the dollar, which was designed by W. E. Gardiner of London. The obverse is the new "mature" head of Elizabeth II by Arnold Machin.

The designs are as follows: one cent — the fern leaf; two cents — two golden kowhai flowers; five cents — tuatara, a unique form of lizard which has survived only because of its isolation. It is found on only a few small off-shore islands, and it has a life-span of about 300 years.

Ten cents — a Maori carved head or Koruru, with rafter patterns around; 20 cents — the familiar Kiwi; 50 cents — Captain Cook's ship "Endeavor" sailing past Mount Egmont; $1 — a Coat of Arms similar to that of the old half-crown, except that the supporters are two downward-hanging palm fronds.

New Zealand bank notes were also issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand for the first time in 1933. Prior to this, in the very early days, trading banks issued their own bills, and, in 1933 there were six such banks still operating. The Reserve Bank then became the sole note-issuing authority and has remained so ever since.

Some of the old trading bank notes are very scarce, especially those issued by a Maori chief, Tawhiao, for the Bank of Aotearoa, about which very little is known. Tawhiao appeared as a watermark in the Reserve Bank pound notes, and James Cook appears as the watermark in the $1 notes.

Seminar —

(From page 1)

Each of the many counterfeit detection seminars conducted in other parts of the U.S. and Canada by the OIN threesome has been "sold out" almost immediately following the initial announcement. For the seminar held in conjunction with the New York International Numismatic convention in December the program was oversubscribed within the first week. It appears that the CSNS-OIN seminar may enjoy the same popularity.

For an application, interested individuals may write to Virgil Hancock, Box 936, Bellaire, Texas 77401, or telephone 713-667-8158. Checks are to be made payable to "O. I. N."

About the Instructors

John Hunter. For the past four years, John has been teaching similar counterfeit detection seminars, including three ANA summer seminars at Colorado College, at California Polytechnic, and at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Also, for the past two years, on evenings and weekends, John has done private, individual tutoring on the subject in his offices in East Detroit, Michigan.

Col. Robert Kriz. Bob also has taught the Colorado College ANA course in unmasking counterfeits and altered coins, and also at the University of British Columbia and Cal Poly, California. An "alumnus" of Kennedy Space Center, at which exhaustive laboratory examination has been made, pertinent to United States coinage, he will bring with him all the sophisticated metrology so accumulated. Bob resides at Merritt Island, Florida.

Virgil Hancock. Immediate past president of OIN, immediate past governor of ANA, and "dean" of the fighters against fakery and deceptive trade practices in the coin field, newspaper columnist and writer for various coin publications, Virgil will be in attendance to give individual, special instruction.

The ABCs of Numismatics

— by Daniel C. Parker

Part 8

Our Lowly Two-Center

New masses of hobbyists are entering the field of numismatics. Several reasons are given for the great interest among previously non-collectors . . . as a hedge against inflation is but one of the more sensible answers.

Another apparent reason given is the fact that Sylvia Porter, a nationally syndicated columnist, wrote in her column early in 1974, "The inflationary trend continues. Prices have risen tremendously for art, stamps, coins, etc." She also compiled a table showing that coins had appreciated more than any other item . . . a whopping 280% in just one year!! And those of us who follow the trend of coin prices in auctions and in advertising know this is all very true.

As the demand for choice material rises, the true collector is squeezed more and more in the pocketbook. Still loving the hobby, he seeks a method of retrenching. So, arises now the "specialist." He narrows down the field to a favorite country, a certain alloy, or a specific denomination. (Readers of The Centinel know my fascination with the types of people who enter the field of numismatics. I believe I met "the specialist to end all spccialists" recently. Here was a chap who had narrowed down his field. He now collected Hawaii overprints, BUT he collected only errors of the over-print! In just over one year he had succeeded in getting five specimens of error notes . . . and these only by avid search!)

Visiting coin shows in various parts of the country, we have acted as judge of exhibits many times. Among the specialty exhibits we have seen have been a few of the famous (or infamous) two-cent piece. We cannot reasonably find a reason for the striking of the denomination. We did make an honest try to discover the "whys and wherefores" for the denomination. The only sensible reason we can find for the coin is a saving in labor to the Mint, but no saving in metal as the two-cent piece weighs 96 grains as against a weight of 48 grains for the cent. The only possible reason for the coin was that the user needed one rather than two!

We now heeded our own advice: it was back to the books.

We discovered that at the time of the "birth" of the two-cent piece, there was considerable agitation among patriotic clergy that the nation's motto, In God We Trust, be prominently placed on our coinage. Yes, it first appeared on the lowly two-center. Actually, the coin was several years aborning. The Mint staff submitted designs first in 1863, and among the very first designs, the head

of George Washington was pre-eminent. However, in the year the coin was first struck for circulation, a simple shield and arrows, surrounded by a thick wreath, was finally adopted. We also discovered that although the coin was struck for only 10 years, a complete set requires 14 coins (including a change in the size of the motto, and an overdate).

In these short articles, may we introduce you to something new?

We went to Dr. Judd's famous book, "U. S. Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces," and found that giving birth to a coin is indeed a "labor!"

After designs were submitted, small and relatively insignificant changes were incorporated in the design. In most cases, it was necessary to strike trial pieces to see how the design would react to production.

The coin was authorized in 1863 by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. Patterns of this date are rather numerous . . . that is, if we can consider rarity 4 - 8 as numerous!

Perhaps at this point we should consider the rarity table. Rarity is assigned a coin or pattern according to the number known to exist. The lower the number assigned, the higher the number of pieces struck! We know this sounds screwy, but nevertheless, here follows the Rarity Table ("R" for rarity):

R 1 ..... Over 1250 pieces struck
R 2 ..... 501 - 1250
R 3 ..... 201 - 500
R 4 ..... 76 - 200
R 5 ..... 31 - 75
R 6 ..... 13 - 30
R 7 ..... 4 - 12
R 8 ..... 2 or 3
R 9 ..... Unique; but one known; the holiest of holies!

It is entirely possible to collect 40 different patterns, some in other metals than the metal adopted for the coin. However, may we hedge a bit at this point?

From time to time new patterns come to light. Moreover, mulings of two different pairs of dies may appear. Several years ago we bought a pattern at auction which was struck in aluminum. At the time of striking, aluminum was more expensive than gold. Odd??? The process for extracting aluminum from the ore had as yet not been invented; therefore, the high cost of the pure metal!

We cannot state with authority whether a complete collection of coins and patterns of the two-cent piece exists. We have never seen one on exhibit. If such a collection exists, it is more than likely to be ensconced in the collection of the Smithsonian. We would most certainly love to see it!

Hopefully we have whetted your appetite to just look over — very carefully — the next two-cent piece you encounter at a show or meeting. It bears a great deal of history which is easy to follow. In existence for but 10 years, with two distinct types, overdate, and two years of proof-only striking, a total of 14 coins would complete a "set." With the patterns added, less than 50 pieces make up the entire lifetime of the coin . . . from birth to death.

A CASE FOR BRENNER

—by Clement F. Bailey, NLG

Let's restore the initials of Victor D. Brenner so that they can be read with ease. After all he was a great medallist and deserves as much credit for his design as do all of the other artists who have their initials shine in the sun on the coins of the United States. Why not on the cent?

Victoras Baenauskas was born in Lithuania (now part of Russia) of Jewish descent and changed his name to Victor David Brenner when he came to the United States in the late 1800s.

Brenner was a student of Louis Oscar Roty, the famed French medallist, and after Brenner came to the United States he instructed in the art of coin and medal designing as well as die cutting at the National Academy, which at the time was under the influence of the Academy of Design as well as the American Numismatic Society.

Brenner was introduced to President Theodore Roosevelt while Roosevelt was "sitting" for the Panama medal. Brenner showed him a plaque of Lincoln (actually a plaquette) that he had designed for the Lincoln centennial. Roosevelt was impressed with the design and recommended that the design be used on one of the United States coins.

Brenner, at the time, had considered the nickel as the denomination for his Lincoln portrait, but mint officials determined that the cent was the denomination that needed a new design prior to the nickel.

Brenner designed the Lincoln cent — obverse and reverse — and then added his last name to the first design

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submitted. This was ordered changed to initials — V. D. B. — and the coins were put into circulation in 1909. Then came the complaints about the "huge initials" on the reverse of the coin. Timid mint officials bowed to the outcry and removed the initials of the designer from the master die and then created new working dies from the initial-less masters. In the meantime a small B was supposed to have been placed somewhere on the coin, but this was never carried out or ignored. The initial-less cent went into circulation.

It is further recorded that the design of Brenner (for the obverse of the coin) was slightly convex so as to create a "photograph of Lincoln into a three dimensional experience." It is further recorded that the Brenner reverse design took much thought and the simple art work lasted from 1909 to 1959.

In 1918 the initials were restored to the coin, but what a restoration job! They were put on the coin — to say they were back — but only in a place noticeable to coin collectors. They were buried in the shoulder of Lincoln — and on an angle at that; a semi-compromise with the camps of critics.

In 1959, the Victor Brenner reverse design was deleted from the cent, the wheat was put away, and the Lincoln Memorial was highlighted on the new reverse. Frank Gasparro placed his initials to the right of the steps of the Memorial building shown on the coin — with no objections. Later in the design's life the FG was even increased in size to make them more prominent. The VDB on the obverse was still buried — out of sight, out of mind.

Over the years the United States Mint has gone about its business and has treated all of the coin designers with real fairness. In 1966, they added the initials of the designer of the Jefferson nickel — FS for Felix Schlag — to the obverse of the nickel. The coin had been designed in 1938 through a contest, but the designer was never recognized for the first twenty-eight years of its circulated life.

The Franklin Roosevelt dime carries the initials of JS — John Sinnock — very proudly on the obverse of the coin.

The new bicentennial coins — quarter, half-dollar and dollar — will display in full and plain sight the initials of the winners of the design contest sponsored by the United States Treasury.

Jack L. Ahr can find his JLA very easily under the drummer's elbow on the reverse of the quarter, his winning design. On the obverse under the portrait of Washington, it isn't any trick to find the JF of John Flanagan as the designer of that piece of art.

Gilroy Roberts can be identified as the designer of the obverse of the Kennedy half-dollar by the GR under the head of Kennedy. The winner of the design contest for the reverse design was Seth G. Huntington and his SGH came out proud and bold under the "E Pluribus Unum."

On the Eisenhower coin, the obverse carries FG for Frank Gasparro under the Eisenhower head. The reverse bicentennial design winner has the DRW for Dennis Williams right next to the

(See **Brenner,** page 28)

I'll be seeing

YOU

at the '75 Kansas City convention!

TOM WILLIAMS

Youngstown, Ohio

WHAT OUR CLUBS HAVE TO SAY

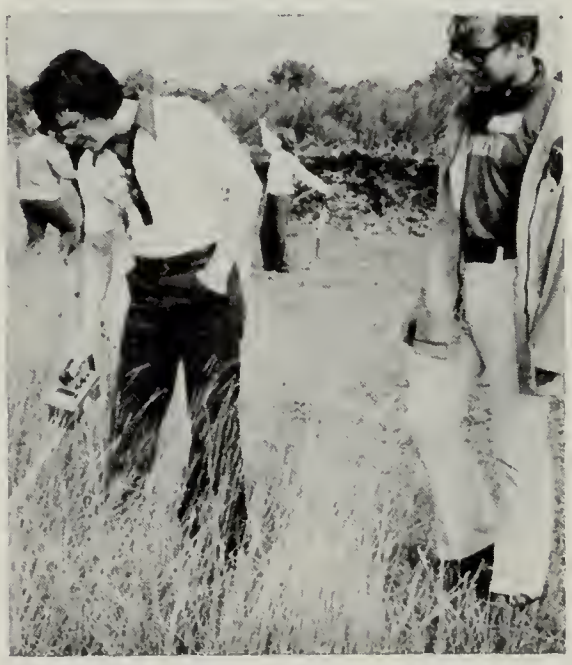
Michigan Treasure Hunt Proves Popular With YN

"The Michigan State Young Numismatist treasure hunt, conducted in September, was by far one of the biggest successes we have ever experienced," writes MSNS Secretary Florence Schook.

The event, basically an experiment that succeeded due to the cooperation and planning of numerous adults associated with the Michigan State organization, included the "planting" of numbered brass tokens which were buried at various points within a previously marked site.

The participants were divided into teams, each team having a captain "armed" with a metal detector to aid in locating the hidden "treasures." At the end of the hunt, the team members redeemed their treasure-tokens for numismatic prizes.

Other contests and an auction of numismatic material rounded out a full and busy day for the youngsters . . . and adults, too.



Equipped with a metal detector, Michigan State Young Numismatists set out on their hunt for "buried treasure."

Gary Brown was the winner of the grand treasure prize, a metal detector donated by Capital Plastics, Inc. The noon luncheon was the courtesy of Sue Bisaillon, manager of the National Bank of Detroit Money Museum, and the site for the hunt was provided by Ralph Lefler of Liberty Coin Sales, Ypsilanti. Other major prizes were won by Connie Collister, Sandy Sedo and Eric Testori.

"Our sincere thanks to everyone who contributed to this event to make it the huge success that it was," Mrs. Schook wrote. "The kids want to do it again, and so does the Michigan State Numismatic Society!"

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Helping to promote numismatics, Joe Overstreet, advertising manager for Michigan State's publication, The Mich-Matist, has designed a bright red-on-white button. Priced at 25c each or 3 for 50c, they are available from the MSNS Secretary, c/o P.O. Box 2014, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

★ ★

Calumet Numismatic Club Hits 400th Meeting Mark

Indiana's oldest coin club, the Calumet Numismatic Club of East Chicago, marked the occasion of its 400th meeting by hosting a family-style dinner for its members and guests. A total of 68 attended the event, October 16, at San Remos Restaurant, Griffith, Ind.

Mrs. Virginia Culver and Glenn Smedley, both members of the ANA's official family, addressed the group. Also honored were the presidents of seven area coin clubs who were in attendance.

Prizes were presented to display winners, as well as to raffle and door prize winners.

"Club President Fay Smith spent a lot of time getting our dinner arranged, and everything went off like clock work. Our 400th meeting was a success!" So reported George Hawk, Jr., club secretary.

Des Moines Coin Club Hosts 37th Iowa State Convention

The Iowa Numismatic Association was hosted at its 37th annual convention by the Des Moines Coin Club, with Lowell L. Owen serving as general chairman.

Staged October 26-27 at the Des Moines Hyatt House, the event attracted 41 bourse dealers who reported doing brisk business. More than 30 exhibits were entered into competition by collectors.

The INA best-of-show trophy was won by Dr. John Tilton of Bellevue with an exhibit of "Twentieth Century Overdates."

Other prize winners included: Charles Schollen, copper coins; Marjorie Owen, gold coins and paper money; Rich Hoidahl, foreign; John Kelso, specialized (including medals and tokens); and Jackie Wildfang, junior division. The Des Moines Club trophy was won by Marjorie Owen for her exhibit of "Educational Series of Paper Money."

T. J. Barnes displayed an impressive array of over fifty years of numismatics in medals, badges and awards. State historian W. E. VanHook manned a table with memorabilia of past INA activities.

Elections results were announced, as follows: Eugene Morris, president; John Kelso, first vice president; L. L.

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Owen, second vice president; Jo Ann Peters, secretary-treasurer; and Wilbur Balmos, Leo Sears, Don Jensen, Elizabeth Baer, Donald Mark, Harry Peters, Bill Ott, John Hickman, Phillip Nelson, Don Watts and Jack Feild, members of the board of directors. Named editor of the INA Bulletin was Marjorie Owen, replacing Marlene Kelso.

A Sunday awards breakfast featured Daniel C. Parker, president of the Central States Numismatic Society, as speaker. Officers and governors of CSNS held their interim meeting in conjunction with the Iowa convention, with 13 officials in attendance.

The city of Cedar Rapids was selected as site for the 1975 annual state convention.

★ ★

William Riebe Leader of North Dakota Club

William Riebe is president of the Central Dakota Coin Club, Inc., Carrington, N.D. Calvin Topp is vice president; Mrs. Hans Anserson, secretary; and Dianna Rogestad, treasurer.

Directors are Jerome Knoblich, Timothy J. Marcy and James Straley, while junior directors are Brent Miller and Duane Kennedy. Forrest Daniel is in charge of publicity.

The 37-member club holds its meetings on the second Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Chieftain motor lodge, with every other month in a neighboring town.

★ ★

Marion Collectors Turn to Treasure

A treasure hunt topped off a recent potluck supper of the Marion, Iowa, Collectors Club. The group was split into three parts, each in competition with the others on a timed hunt for certain treasures. There was not many minutes difference among the sections, Jack Feild won a Proof set for the evening.

A new editor is issuing the Phila-Numis News for the club. He is James Kauffman, just recently accepted as a member. In his first effort, he said he has ideas of his own, but he will welcome any help and ideas from the membership.

★ ★

Hamilton Coin Club Lists its Officers

Officers of the Hamilton, Ohio, Coin Club are Delbert Cox, president; Ferd Weisbrodt, vice president; Marvin Childs, secretary-treasurer; Vincent Donatiello, sergeant at arms; and Gaylord Libscomb, curator. Robert Leibrock, Johnny Allen and Cox are governors.

★ ★

Royal Oak Coin Club Changes Locations

A new city ordinance was the reason the Royal Oak, Mich., Coin Club moved from the library to the Oakland mall for its meetings. Other than speakers, such activities, including buying and selling were forbidden by law at the old site.

A spokesman said meetings will start at 7 p.m. for benefit of junior members in getting home earlier on school nights.

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Editorial —

(From page 2)

Or just send to my alma mater (or yours) profits from the sale of medals and other non-circulating items struck by the Bureau of the Mint?

Perhaps if we could name all colleges in the country Eisenhower college and let them share proof coin profits, the problem of supporting higher education in this country will evaporate.

One thing the bill tells us is that proof Eisenhower dollars sold in the past have included a profit that the government can spare. Apparently no consideration was given to reducing the cost by 10 per cent, which would be a popular inflation fighter.

In the meantime, if you object to your proof dollar money being siphoned off into the pork barrel, why don't you just forget to buy one next year? And the next?

—Courtney L. Coffing
Editor
Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine

★ ★

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Brenner —

(From page 24)

clapper on the Liberty bell design.

We suspect that the Lincoln design will one day be deleted and that Victor Brenner will never really be recognized for his art work displayed on that coin. It seems to be a shame that a man of such talent, who won many awards for his medallic art and who even wore a beard and looked a little like the man he designed, should be left out of the medallic marking race.

What more appropriate gesture could the mint make in deference to such a talent than to replace the V. D. B. out in the open on the last issues of the famous copper coin? Even if the restoration could only be made on the proof sets, it would finally take the burden off of the shoulder of Lincoln.

From Luke's To You

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CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC SOCIETY CONVENTION

APRIL 25-27, 1975 — KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CONVENTION EXHIBITS — RULES

WHO MAY EXHIBIT. Any collector of numismatic material who is a member in good standing of any national, regional or local numismatic club is eligible to enter. However, dealers or those who are in the coin business full or part time may enter but on a "Not for Competition" basis. Those competing for awards must also be a member of C.S.N.S.

For an exhibitor to be eligible for the use of display cases or space, an entry blank must be filled out and sent or given to a member of Convention Exhibits Committee at least 15 days prior to the opening of the convention. All exhibits must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. All numismatic items not genuine should be properly described.

Installation of exhibits will start at **9:00 A.M., April 25, 1975,** and any exhibits intended for competition must be in place not later than **1:00 P.M., April 26.** Exhibitors should indicate on their application, the approximate time they expect to install their exhibit. Permission to remove any exhibit prior to the advertised public viewing hours must be obtained from the Exhibit Chairman, otherwise may only be removed after **4:00 P.M., April 27, 1975.** All exhibits must be removed by **6:00 P.M., April 27.**

NO SINGLE EXHIBIT may be entered in more than one classification, but any exhibitor may make more than one exhibit provided he files a separate application for each exhibit and indicates the class in which it is to be judged if entered in competition. But in no case more than a total of 5 cases, irrespective of whether or not he furnishes his own cases.

ASSIGNMENT OF CASES. Cases will be assigned in the order of receipt of entry blanks and the number of cases allotted to each exhibitor shall be left to the discretion of the **Exhibits Committee.** Exhibits shall be numbered. Unless cases reserved for exhibits are used by **10:00 A.M., April 27, 1975,** such unused cases may be reassigned to other exhibitors. An exhibit identification card will be prepared by the Exhibit Committee and will be placed inside the case in a conspicuous location. These cards will enable the judges to determine the class in which the exhibit is entered or indicate when an exhibit is non-competitive. All cases will be locked by the Exhibit Committee and keys kept in the possession of the committee.

Cancellations of any exhibit reservation should be made to the Exhibit Chairman in writing.

SECURITY. The Kansas City Coin Club Convention Committee shall provide police protection 24 hours a day, from the time the convention officially starts until the official closing time. Precautions will be exercised at all

times, but no liability shall attach the Central States Numismatic Society, its officers, members and/or committees either in their respective official, or individual, or personal capacities; or the host, its officers, members and/or committees either in their respective official, or individual, or personal capacities by reason of any loss, or damage or whatsoever sustained either directly or indirectly in connection with the exhibits and/or convention.

AWARDS. To stimulate the making of exhibits, those exhibits entered into competition will be reviewed by a committee of three or more judges. Decisions of the judges shall be final. Judging shall be done as early in the convention as is practical and, if exhibits are deemed worthy, first, second, and third place awards shall be made in each classification.

BEST IN SHOW. A Best in Show plaque will be awarded to one of the first place winners. Best in Show plaque will not be awarded twice to the same person for substantially the same exhibit. (A list of previous winners in Best in Show should be furnished to the judges for their guidance.)

The following exhibit classifications are offered as a suggested guide for grouping, but their make-up will be based on the entries themselves. The right to reclassify entries is reserved by the Exhibit Chairman.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

(1) United States coins.
(2) Coins prior to 1500 A.D.
(3) Foreign coins after 1500 A.D.
(4) Paper money — all kinds.
(5) Gold — all kinds.
(6) Medals, Medallic Art, and Orders and Decorations.
(7) General, Miscellaneous, Specialized, and other exhibits not covered by Classes 1 to 5 inclusive.
(8) Junior — under 18 years.

POINT SYSTEM OF JUDGING. Exhibits shall be judged on a point basis. Points shall be determined by use of the following table of standards:

Standards For:	**Maximum Points**
(1) Numismatic information conveyed to the viewer	35
(2) Originality, Arrangement, Neatness and Eye-Appeal	30
(3) Comparative completeness of material exhibited	15
(4) Comparative condition of material exhibited	10
(5) Rarity and/or Value of material exhibited	10
Maximum total points	100

NOTE: Comparative completeness and condition will be judged on the amount of exhibit space used in relation to the exhibitor's description of his exhibit and in relation to the class in which entered.

We wish to stress the desirability of good documentation of exhibits (numismatic information conveyed to the viewer). This should be brief and

still be complete and understandable to the viewer. We should all strive for good arrangements of material, neatness and eye-appeal, as well as for new and original ways of displaying our material.

Each exhibitor should decide in which class he or she wishes the exhibit entered and judged. In judging, the points earned should be the same regardless of the class in which entered, but the possibilities of receiving an award might be affected by the number of exhibitors in the class in which entered.

Definitions and Explanations of Point System.

In order that the exhibitors and judges have the same understanding of the point system the following notes are for their information and guidance.

I. Numismatic and Educational Information Conveyed to Viewer.

This category being the most important should grade the highest. It should contain numismatic material and be of educational value to the viewer who is either a numismatist or a non-numismatist.

Good documentation should be clear, brief and understandable to a layman and possible additional information to a numismatist. Also should show some signs research was necessary to make the exhibit.

II. Arrangement, Neatness and Eye-Appeal.

Originality and effectiveness of ideas used in arrangement of the exhibit should be well laid out to make it more readable and understood. Cases or containers furnished by the convention should be preferable as too often exhibits are housed in containers or holders that distract from the real purpose.

III. Relative Completeness and/or to Other Exhibits in the Same Class.

Range, scope and variety of material displayed; The method of attributing should govern the completeness; A series may be described as types of a denomination; or all dates of one set; all signatures; all countries of one area, etc. And the limited amount of space available for exhibit should be considered.

IV. Condition.

Ancient, Medieval, and Modern coins, of course would each have to be graded according to material available to their categories. The older the series the less likelihood of their being in a mint condition. Also Odd and Curious most likely would all have been cireulatcd. Here again the judges would have to consider the relative condition of other displays exhibited in the same category.

V. Rarity and/or Value.

Rarity or value should be relatively low in grading so that no advantage is given to value, thereby discouraging numismatists of limited means. However, value need not be determined by monetary value but by the scarcity of the item displayed.

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Bay Bridge ($40)	54.50	Lexington	47.50	Sesquicent'l	59.50
Boone Type ($35)	43.50	Lincoln ($49)	62.50	Spanish Trail	499.50
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1960 Herzl	57.50	182.50
1961 Bar Mitzvah	142.50	232.50
1962 Negev	219.50	229.50
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1964 Museum	149.50	247.50
1965 Knessett	WTD.	WTD.
1966 Life	47.50	72.50
1967 Eilat	74.50	112.50
1972 Russian Lamp	16.50	33.50
1973 Babylon Lamp	12.50	37.50
ONE POUND		
1958 Light	9.50	
1960 Deganya	13.50	129.50
1960 Szold	132.50	WTD.
1961 Heroism	47.50	Write
1962 Italian Lamp	147.50	Write#
1962 N. A. Lamp	137.50	Write#

Ask for List of Gem P-L Set.

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1967 Victory (BU-P-LGem)	17.50	27.50
1968 Jerusalem	43.50	53.50
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1969 Shalom "K"	WTD.	
1970 Mikveh	26.50	37.50
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1971 Jerusalem	59.50	
1971 Freedom	19.50	43.50
1972 Aviation	29.50	119.50
1973 25th Anniv. Scroll	16.50	36.50
1974 26th Anniv.	14.50	Write
1970 P-H	WTD.	WTD.
1971 P-H	43.50	WTD.
1972 P-H	31.50	47.50
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1973 P-H	19.00	WTD.
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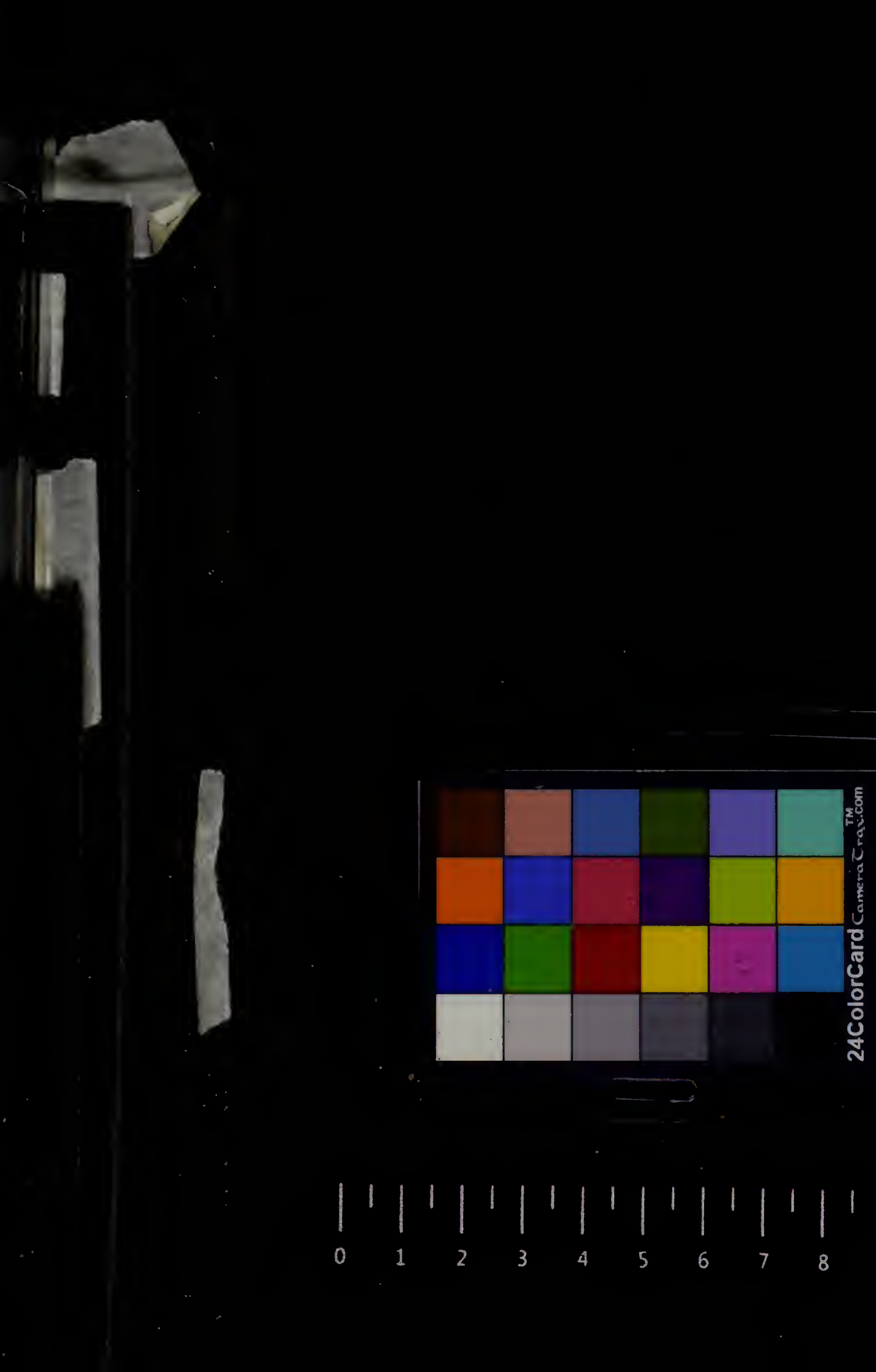
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